

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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No. 19

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Fundamental TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

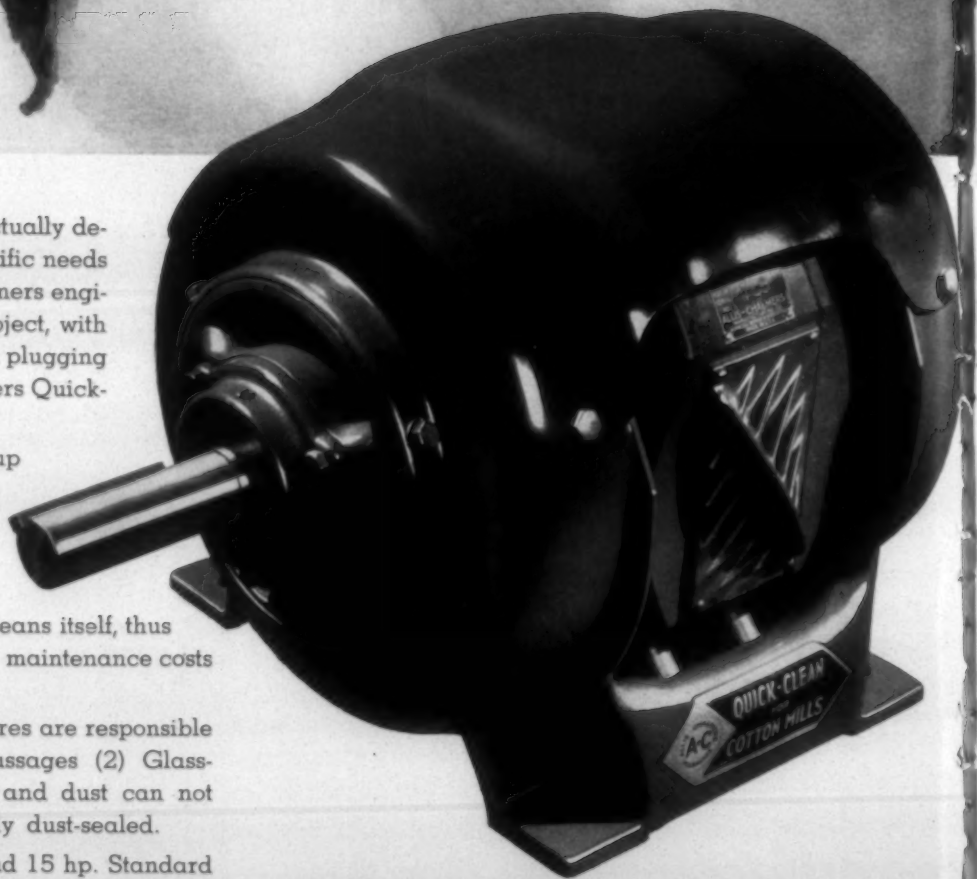
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M I L W A U K E E W I S C O N S I N



What of the Future?*

By Dr. Elvin H. Killheffer

IN 1929 a few men of vision acted on what had become a definite conviction. In their best judgment, based by the way on many years of practical experience in their industry, there was a great need for an institute devoted to the chemistry of their product, paper. There were in existence many schools where courses were given on the technology of paper but excellent as many of these were, they did not fill the need visualized by this band of zealots.

Determined to make a start in spite of all obstacles, three men devoted all of their time, energies and abilities to the founding of what would be both a research institute and a graduate school.

Sixteen paper mills subscribed to a budget of \$40,000 per year for five years.

Dr. Otto Kress established a laboratory and with one student assistant began to work out a systematic plan which was also a course of study. Mr. Westbrook Steele devoted himself to work of organization and financing. Mr. Ernest Mahler of Kimberly-Clark was the continuing inspiration and guide of both.

Thus began an effort which today, as the Institute of Paper Chemistry, has a staff of about 70 and a student body of 50 and an annual budget of around \$300,000. Sixty-two paper mills are subscribing members.

A visit to the Institute of Paper Chemistry makes a deep impression in several ways: First, one is impressed throughout by the seriousness of the activity. There is no purely academic approach to the subject. It is science at its best, teamed with practice at its best and with the economics of the whole operation in close and careful control.

Next, one is thrilled at the completeness of equipment for study, both scientific and practical. And then as you comprehend in some measure the requirements for admission as a student and the further requirements while a student, your respect and admiration increases materially.

None of this just happened nor was it created or brought to its present state of perfection in a short time. Men who were at once evangelists and crusaders had to live with it constantly. They had to believe in the value of the effort to the point of self-sacrifice.

*Address of Acting President, United States Institute for Textile Research, Inc., at their Annual Meeting.

Now 15 students each year are accepted. These are carefully selected graduates from various colleges. Four years of continuous work and study lead to a Ph.D. As a reservoir of trained men, it is able to supply the demand.

Unfortunately it has no endowment. Its budgets are currently raised, each subscribing mill agreeing, by contract, to pay for three years an amount per year based on its tonnage capacity but in no case less than \$1,000 a year.

Run as it is on a current basis there is one unhappy result and that is a maximum of effort on applied research and a minimum devoted to fundamental research. There is, in other words, a constant demand that year by year the Institute demonstrate its value in dollars and cents to the industry it serves. Every year more of the paper industry are sold on its value, and the phase of applied research and trouble-shooting as the major effort will undoubtedly pass so that more fundamental research will be expanded.

Is there here an apt illustration of a workable plan for the textile industry? I think there is. There are many close parallels. We have in the first place, an industry in which there has been little change over a long period. Processes were based solely on past experience with, in fact, comparatively little understanding of the why and wherefore of them. There was scattered educational effort which neither went far enough nor achieved too great a tie-in with practical operations.

When the plan for an Institute was first launched, it met with the opposition and suspicion of most of the paper industry. Fathered as it was by a leader in one of the largest paper mills, the charge was made that it was a device which would be of great benefit to that one company. Others said it was a purely sectional thing without significance or value to the whole industry. Others said the results obtained would not be worth their cost.

Many of these early objections are still raised by many so that a continuous effort is necessary to sell the idea to a greater number. But the Institute itself, the work it does, the men it graduates, and its promises for the future in both fundamental and applied research, is in my opinion a complete answer and justification.

Now, as you see, many if not all of these conditions

exist in the great textile industry, an industry in which many of its leaders know full well both the need for and the future importance of research progress. In the aggregate, the textile industry could well afford an institute similar to the one described.

The United States Institute for Textile Research exists for the promotion of fundamental research by and for the textile industry but only the fact that The Textile Foundation and the Chemical Foundation have helped finance has kept us going. That is not too pretty a picture. In our several research projects now in progress, an individual mill contributes \$100 in order to get the results of a five or ten-thousand dollar research.

Are we to believe that the textile industry does not have faith in the value of fundamental research?

Does it mean that they do not believe in the value or the possibility of co-operative research?

Or does it mean that they believe in it only the extent that someone else will finance it?

Perhaps there is no way of knowing what the collective mind of the industry is on the first point. We can in all truth say, however, the progressive leaders in the industry fully recognize its value.

As to the value of co-operative research, it seems self-evident that in an industry divided into so many units, some large, some small, it is quite impossible for any one unit to undertake fundamental research to any but a very limited extent. It would seem therefore that if there is to be any wide-spread activity in this direction it must be co-operative.

Unfortunately, the last question has a very considerable basis in truth. The industry as an industry has done very little in the way of fundamental research. Many of its greatest progressive developments, both in machinery and processes, have been brought to it, which means that the work has been done for it by someone else. Somewhat the same condition exists now, for the work supported by The Textile Foundation is done for the industry but is not directly supported financially by the industry.

Some of us feel that we should take account of ourselves and of the whole picture of textile research in order to determine where we are to go from here. There is much textile research in progress today. It is still, however, very greatly scattered and undoubtedly there is considerable duplication. Most of the value of a research group working together is therefore lost. And of still more importance, there is no opportunity of conducting a graduate school with all the promise it holds for the future of the industry. The Institute of Paper Chemistry is affiliated with Lawrence College, a comparatively small institution. The President of the College is one of the Trustees of the Institute. Much that the Institute would need to provide if existing entirely separately, the College provides and each adds prestige to the other.

What I propose to you is this: Establish a textile research institute in connection with a small centrally located University. Equip it with a complete library and general facilities. Staff it with the very best men obtainable, though initially limited in number. Concentrate textile researches at this one point through the admission of Fellows supported by individual or groups of textile units. Provide for post graduate work by the graduates

of existing textile schools and colleges, enabling such students to work to their doctorate.

Special researches conducted for the sole benefit of those who pay for them. Financial support guaranteed through a scheme of proportional assessments based on some factor—sales, for instance, or capacity if that is a better measure.

At such an institution the textile industry could carry on fundamental research co-operatively. Any unit or group could also carry on applied research. The institute could and would supply trained men and women, trained not only in the sense that they would know all of the then known facts but trained in research and its technique.

Why the suggestion of a small, centrally located University? Where it is not too large there are not likely to be other overshadowing distractions. An institute such as we are here picturing would be an important part of the University. Being so connected, much duplication of facilities and expense could be avoided and the conferring of degrees made possible.

What finer monument to the foresight of the present directors of the Textile Foundation than the establishment and endowment of such a permanent institution which through the years could carry on in the field of fundamental textile research and its very activity constantly provide highly trained men as an important by-product of the research activity.

The Textile Foundation knows that one of its greatest contributions to and for the industry is well qualified men. As a result it has sponsored conferences of the leading textile educators of the country. This is fine. It means better courses which in turn mean better graduates.

What we are here recommending is something that goes further. The education provided by the existing schools and colleges is the preparation for the Research Institute here visualized. If the textile leaders, who fortunately are also the directors or trustees of the Textile Foundation, would, after careful examination of this plan, decide to launch it, using a part of their funds to do so, I believe that individual mill subscribers would be much more readily obtained. To start modestly and to build carefully and soundly are all important.

I leave this with you, with the earnest plea that you will give it very serious consideration.

Process Patented in Great Britain for Rubberizing Wool

London.—A new patented treatment for the rubberizing of wool has been announced in the annual report of the Wool Industries' Research Association of Leeds. Wool yarns are rubberized in hank form, dyeing taking place either before or after the treatment.

In addition to having water-repellent properties, the report says, the process is expected to have a useful application in producing strong yarns with little twist, also with high abrasive resistance. The process is also applicable in the manufacture of felt.

Picker Injuries are Textiles' Worst

By Thomas L. Locke, District Engineering Manager

American Mutual Liability Insurance Company

SEVENTEEN per cent of all lost time due to textile mill injuries results from accidents in picker rooms. Since this department usually contains less than 2 per cent of all employees, its hazards are evidently more than eight times as great as the average for the mill.

This department contains the most dangerous machinery in the mill, and is often one of the most poorly lighted. Since precision is not required in picker operations, the machinery is usually not as well maintained as in the rest of the mill. It is often of old-fashioned design or even "home-made," and moving parts are likely to be unguarded. Most important of all, such mechanical features as beaters, large rolls and heavy gears do so much damage to the man who gets caught in them that picker room injuries, when they occur, are almost sure to be serious.



From our records of picker room accidents we have selected a few which bring to light some of the worst hazards. They include accidents resulting from eight of the principal causes found in the picker room: lack of safeguards at point of operation, insufficient instruction and training of operators, carelessness in cleaning and repairing machinery or removing obstructions or a lack of

safeguards to prevent machinery from being accidentally started during these operations, horseplay, unguarded moving parts, poor housekeeping, loose clothing. Analysis of these cases will indicate some of the most important precautions to be taken to make picker looms safe.

Many types of pickers are fed by spreading material by hand onto a moving apron which brings it up to the feed roll. The operator spreads the stock on the table as evenly as possible so that it will flow through the machine uniformly. Frequently an operator reaches over the table to grab a lump of waste or other material from the belt and gets his hand caught in the feed rolls.

To avoid such accidents one plant manager lengthened the feed table so that the operator standing at the end of the machine could not reach the feed rolls. A sheet metal guard was brought out over the table to a distance of eighteen inches covering both the feed rolls and the table. This protected the operator when he stood at the side of the machine.

Accidents caused by opening the beater cover while the machine is running usually happen when the stock is practically run out of the machine. To prevent this most standard pickers used in cotton mills are equipped with an excellent protective device known as a beater cover interlock. This device is so designed that neither beater cover nor cage door can be opened while the beater is turning and while either cover is open the beater cannot be turned. Beater covers that are not so protected should be securely bolted down so that the time required to loosen the nuts permits the beater to come to a stop before the cover is lifted.

A mill which took great pride in its safety work had placed interlocks on all of their beater covers but the guards had no extension arms to lock the cage doors. An operator noticed through the glass window in the cage door of his picker that the work was jamming. He opened the door without shutting down the machine and in trying to release the jammed stock caught his hand in the beater roll, losing two fingers.

No matter how much experience an operator has, he is likely to fall victim to the hazards which continually threaten him in the picker room. It is not surprising, then, that inexperienced, untrained workers so often come to grief.

Occasionally a man is hired as a picker operator on his own statement and put to work without confirmation. This proved disastrous in one case where the man was hired by the employment office of a large mill and sent to the overseer to be put to work. When the foreman asked him if he was a picker man the reply was: "Yes." So the foreman assigned him a machine to operate and left him. Coming back a while later he learned, too late, that the man had misrepresented himself in order to get the job.

The operator had just taken a lap off the machine and was putting the bar back to start a new lap. Instead of using the side of his hand to tuck the cotton in with the



quick, snappy motion which an experienced man acquires, he was poking it under the bar with his finger ends. As the foreman approached, the man's hand was caught and he was pulled over the machine and his arm broken. Only the foreman's promptness in shutting off the machine prevented a more serious accident.

Another accident resulted from insufficient training of a new operator in the hazards of the machine he was to run. In a separate building a woolen mill had a seldom-used old-fashioned mixing picker which discharged directly onto the floor. One day the foreman assigned to this picker a man who had worked in the department about three weeks but who had never run this machine before. The foreman started the picker, told him what to do and left.

A short time later the man came up to the foreman hanging onto his hand. All the fingers were torn off. The stock which was discharging onto the floor had begun to pile up. In trying to move it away the operator reached inside the machine and the beater roll caught his hand. Had the foreman cautioned this man against this hazard the accident would probably have been averted.

Repairmen are often hurt when someone starts a machine on which they are working. One accident was caused this way by an employee who was trucking a bale of wool past a picker. He tripped against the belt shifter, starting the machine. Such possibilities can be avoided by equipping every picker with a belt shifter which automatically locks itself in place when the belt is shifted to the loose pulley.

In another case a repairman had the beater cover of a picker raised and was working on the machine. The belt crept over to the tight pulley and the machine started to revolve slowly. Before he could push the belt back onto the loose pulley the teeth in the beater caught him and severely lacerated his arm. Only a touch of these steel hooks is necessary to inflict serious injury.

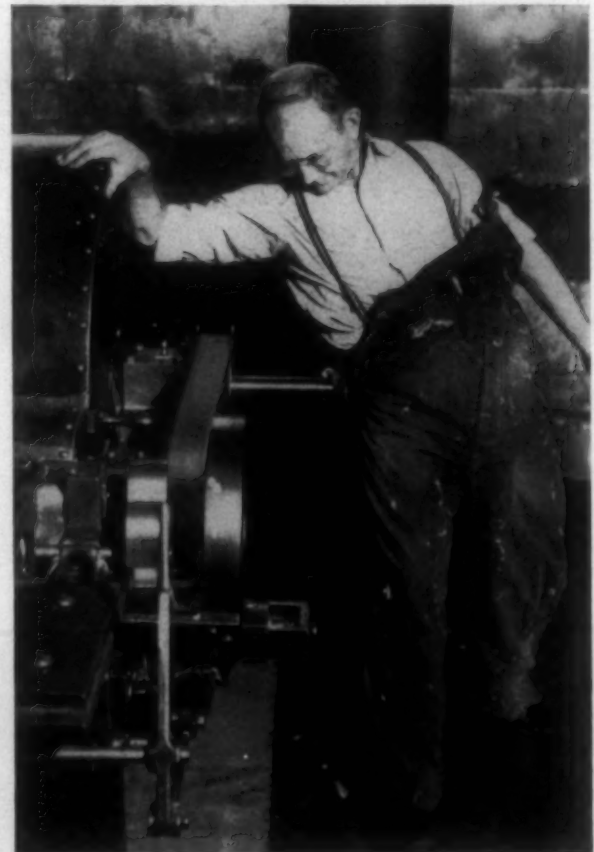
A picker in a large cotton mill was equipped with a standard type of beater cover interlock in good condition and properly adjusted. The operator, an experienced hand, noticed cotton was bunching and jamming between grid bars and beater. Without shutting down the machine he opened the cover at the lower side of the machine. This cover provides for cleaning out under the beater refuse which is kicked out of cotton and which normally

drops down through grid bars. The operator reached up to the grid bars and attempted to loosen the jammed stock. The beater spikes caught his fingers and gradually pulled his whole arm up through the grid bars. Two or three bars were dislodged and his arm finally torn off just below the shoulder.

Horse play often has dire results. At lunch time an operator lay down on the feed table of a shut down machine and fell asleep. A fellow worker, in the spirit of fun, started the machine. Before the man woke up he had been drawn up to the feed rolls, his hat had gone through, and he received a bad bump on the head. Fortunately he was bald or he would have been scalped.

Modern picker machinery has gears so well enclosed that there is little danger of gear injuries. But many older machines still in use have exposed gears which should be completely covered with good guards. Partial gear guards lend a false sense of security and they are particularly dangerous when they become covered with lint so that the point of contact cannot easily be seen. Often the revolving of gear spokes past partial guards forms a shearing action.

All gears should be completely enclosed with wire mesh or sheet metal guards. Wire mesh is better for it does not shut off light or accumulate oil and lint inside the guard. It is easier to clean where a suction cleaning system is used. Whatever the type, gear guards should be of rigid construction and securely fastened to the machine frames by cap screws or bolts.



Beater rolls are usually made so they can be turned end for end. This leaves a smooth steel shaft projecting be-

(Continued on Page 23)

Hall Predicts Staple Cotton Shortage

Gastonia, N. C.—In spite of an eighteen and a half million-bale cotton crop for 1937, spinners of combed yarns face the possibility of a shortage of good grade staple cotton before the end of the year, according to information given out by R. D. Hall, president of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners' Association. Since the release of the December 1st ginning figures by the U. S. Department of Agriculture there has been considerable speculation on the part of fine combed yarn spinners on the available supply of required staple lengths from this year's crop.

An analysis of the government figures reveals the startling fact that this year's crop of white strict middling in lengths of 1-1/16-inch or longer will be considerably less than last year. While this year's estimated total cotton crop shows an increase of 54 per cent over last year's actual crop, at the same time, this year's estimate of white strict middling in lengths of 1-1/16-inch or longer shows 26 per cent less than last year's actual crop of this quality.

In other words, the actual crop of last year of white strict middling in lengths of 1-1/16-inch or longer amounted to 681,000 bales. Taking the 1937 ginnings to December 1st as the basis of estimate, we find that this year's crop of white strict middling in lengths of 1-1/16-inch or longer will not exceed 500,000 bales.

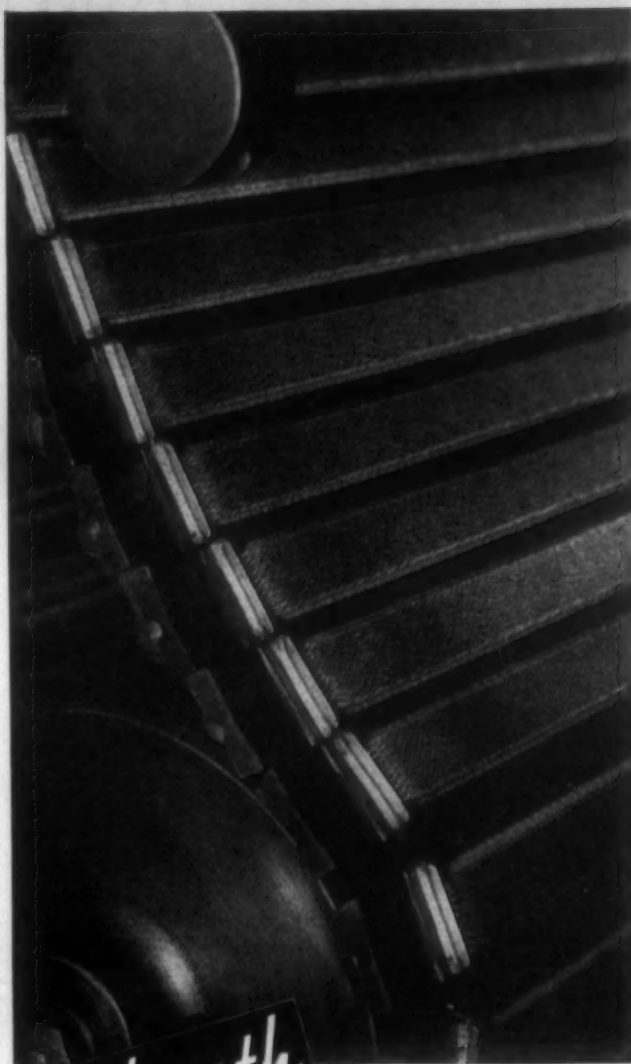
The December 1st government figures show that 86.3 per cent of the estimated crop had been ginned up to that date and that 13½ per cent of the cotton ginned was 1-1/16 inches and longer in staple. We have reached our estimate of 1937 crop of available cotton for fine combed yarns spinning by taking 13½ per cent of the white strict middling that has been ginned, namely, 3,200,000 bales, and this gives us a total of 432,000 bales of white strict middling of lengths of 1-1/16-inch or longer. Assuming that the balance of the crop to be ginned shows up the same way, which is highly improbable on account of the high percentage of low grades in late picked cotton, we should then add 68,661 bales to the supply for fine yarns, making a total of 500,661 bales.

The fine combed yarn spinners are face to face with a possible considerable increase in demand from the mercerizers on account of the strong demand for lisle hosiery made from 90/2 and finer mercerized yarn. Should the demand from the mercerizers be larger this year than last, it is doubtful as to where the cotton would come from. Even without an increase in demand this year, the fine combed yarn spinners are fearful of the supply when it is taken into consideration that this year's crop will be 181,000 bales less than last year. All that is needed to create a real shortage is the same demand for fine combed yarns that prevailed in 1937.

A man rushed into the newspaper office and demanded to see the editor. "Sir," he cried as he strode up and down the room, "your paper has libeled me. You have called me the lightweight champion."

"But that is true," returned the editor. "You are Mr. Fichtwell, aren't you?"

"Yes, yes," cried the other, "but it's my brother who is the boxer. I'm a coal merchant."



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The Cotton Outlook

(From Weekly Letter of Munds, Winslow & Potter)

AS the old year draws to a close, it finds trade sentiment divided along conventional lines. The pessimistic view, which apparently is preponderant, is based on long pull considerations. The chief points in this thesis consist of the unlikelihood of early absorption of a total world production placed—New York Cotton Exchange preliminary estimate—at approximately 37,850,000 bales. This, as we have pointed out in previous analyses, lays emphasis on the *gross* supply which, of course, ties in with actual consumption. In other words, ultimately the *gross* supply has to pass into the channels of consumption and be greatly reduced before the fundamental situation can be corrected.

In our opinion, however, the immediate problem before the trade is not primarily so much the question of the inroads on *gross* supply, as the extent to which the nearby price level may be influenced by the *available* supply.

In regard to this factor, the summary set forth in the December 27th Trade Report of the New York Cotton Exchange Service is quite illuminating. This summary, taken from official sources, shows that approximately 54 per cent, or about 9,775,000 bales of cotton at first hands in the South is by virtue of staple, grade and location of a desirable character eligible for maximum loan advances. About 27 per cent, or nearly 4,900,000 bales, qualifies for the 8½-cent loan, and about 5 per cent, or around 1,100,000 bales, is acceptable for the 7¾ cents loan. Subsequent ginnings may be counted upon to furnish increments in the various loan categories. In addition to this, it is necessary to take into calculation somewhere between two and a half and three million bales of cotton ineligible for these loans and untenderable on contract.

In considering the position of approximately ten million bales of the more desirable cotton, we believe it will be conceded that around current prices and substantially above current levels, it furnishes little threat of market pressure. A large proportion already has been sold to domestic mills or for export. The location of the remainder may be divided as follows: 1. Diversion into Government loans; 2, bought by merchants and hedged; 3, representing a limited proportion strongly held by producers.

Of the six million bales eligible for the 8½ and 7¾-cent loans, a fair proportion also has been marketed and a substantial amount has found its way into the loans. For example, out of an estimated crop of 1,548,000 bales, Alabama has placed more than 636,000 bales in the loan, while Texas out of approximately a 5,000,000-bale crop has borrowed on more than 1,181,000.

A recent statement from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics quotes trade opinion to the effect that between 5,000,000 and 7,000,000 bales will go into the loan stock. From the unsold remainder should be subtracted the amount that will be held by producers themselves, and any figure that may be reached would probably represent

either the knowledge or the bias of the individual or interest making the calculation. When these subtractions are made and the untenderables have been taken into consideration, it becomes apparent that for the nearby future, *available* supply constitutes no menace to the market structure and also that it lays the basis for contract stringency.

We then come to the question of how soon we may expect this tightness to be relieved by offerings of outside growths. The movement of these "exotics" can hardly be expected to appear in volume before April. In addition to this, it should be kept in mind that at present the price relationship between American cotton and "outsiders" is favorable to American varieties. The latest report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics contains this statement: "Prices of American cotton at Liverpool have been much lower relative to prices of foreign than in any corresponding period in recent years. This should tend to cause spinners to substitute American for foreign grown cotton. Apparently this has been taking place to some extent. Forwardings of American cotton to mills outside of the United States, in recent weeks, have been considerably larger than in the same weeks last season.

In its report, the Bureau calls attention to the fact that at the end of November Indian cotton was selling at 87.9 per cent of American compared with 78.9 per cent last year; Egyptian cotton at 131.6 per cent of American against 109.1 per cent last year, while Brazilian cotton was about on a parity.

It seems to us that this array of factors, while temporary, nevertheless exerts considerable technical power, pointing to nearby steadiness and the likelihood of further price enhancement.

As to whether they will receive additional constructive force from the farm program that is to be worked out by Congress remains to be seen. Nothing definite is known about production control for the coming season, nor is it to be expected that a permanent program of a constructive character will be evolved.

In their special report which usually makes its appearance toward the end of the calendar year, Reiss Bros. of Liverpool indulge in concluding comment which we think well worth reproducing:

"While we admit that there is nothing to be optimistic about today, we cannot help but feel that we have seen about the worst and that better times can be looked for, as has always been the case following years of depression. It might well be that smaller cotton crops next year may coincide with generally better trade conditions, readjusting to a large extent the present disequilibrium between supply and demand. Looking ahead, cotton around present prices appears to us a good investment in the long run, because the present policy on the part of the trade, which has been persisted in for some time, must of necessity be at the expense of stocks, thus making the position so much healthier ultimately."

New Bibb Cord Prolongs Life of Automobile Tires

President William D. Anderson, of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., said recently a new heat-resistant cord being produced by his firm "is the most outstanding development" in the cotton textile industry in 50 years.

Automobile and truck tires made with the new cord have been tested repeatedly under varying conditions and have been found several times more durable than casings made with regular fabric, he reported.

A patent on the new cord, developed by three employees of the Bibb was granted recently in Washington, but Mr. Anderson made first public announcement of the possibilities of the product.

The Bibb president said results of the tests with tires made with the new cord have been "remarkable." He continued:

"Recently one of the Bibb's customers manufacturing tires reported a wheel test, which is a laboratory test used by tire manufacturers to determine quickly the life of a tire, on a truck tire made of regular cord fabric, one made of rayon, and one made of the Bibb heat-resistant cord. The tire made of ordinary tire fabric failed at 86 hours, the tire made of rayon failed at 143 hours, while the tire made of the Bibb heat-resistant cord ran 317 hours.

"Another important factor in the deteriorations of a pneumatic truck or bus tire is found in the growth or increase in size of a tire with age and use and the cracking of the tread of the tire. The Bibb heat-resistant cord, by reason of the fact that the essential gums and waxes of the cotton fiber are fused and bonded together in the process of manufacturing the finished cord, largely prevents both the growth of the tire and cracking of the tread."

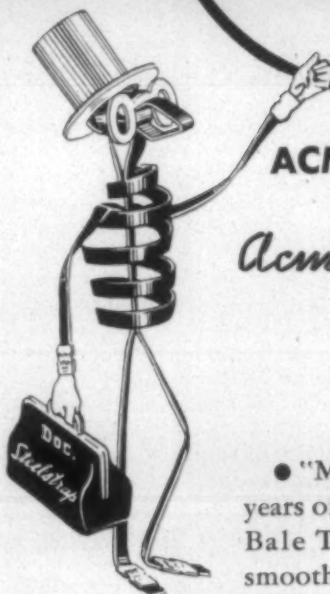
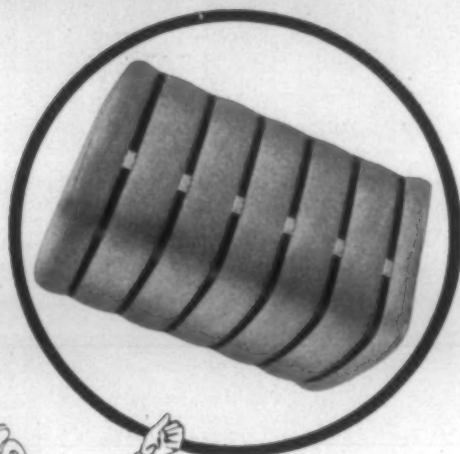
Mr. Anderson said tires made with the new cord have been tested in all parts of the country under all conditions. One test was made in the Imperial valley, where the temperature sometimes exceeds 120 degrees.

Some manufacturers already are using the cord in their tires and others are experimenting with it. Shipments have been made to manufacturers in Finland and Australia, and experiments are being made with it in Czechoslovakia, England and South America. Expansion of facilities for making the cord already has been necessary, the Bibb president reported.

While the new product has been used principally in manufacture of automobile tires, it has been found equally superior in manufacture of fan belts, power transmission belts and hydraulic brake hose, it was reported.

Inventors of the new cord are E. C. Gwaltney, Russell B. Newton and Leon A. Graybill, all connected with the Bibb. Mr. Newton, superintendent of the Bibb's Columbus plant, and Mr. Graybill, chief technologist with headquarters in Macon, are graduates of Georgia Tech. Mr. Gwaltney is a graduate of Wake Forest College and took post graduate work in chemistry at Johns Hopkins University. He is acting agent at Columbus and will return to Macon soon to general offices. He has been head of the development department for some time.—*Macon Telegraph.*

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Personal News

J. W. Clark has been promoted to overseer carding, Clyde Fabrics, Inc., Mill No. 2, Newton, N. C.

Joseph Cannon, textile executive of Concord, N. C., is a visitor in Hot Springs, Ark.

J. D. Ramsey, secretary of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company, has also been given the position of assistant treasurer.

D. E. Sherrill has been promoted to superintendent of Clyde Fabrics, Inc., Newton, N. C., succeeding H. J. Woods, resigned.

Grover C. Cildres is now overseer carding, Clyde Fabrics, Inc., Mill No. 1, Newton, N. C.

K. M. Deal has been promoted to overseer spinning, Clyde Fabrics, Inc., Mill No. 2, Newton, N. C.

J. W. Wood, of Anderson, S. C., now has charge of the manufacturing operations of all of the Gossett group of mills, including the Chadwick-Hoskins Company and the Martinsville Cotton Mills.

Newt G. Hardie, general superintendent of the Gossett Mills at Anderson, S. C., has been transferred to a similar position at the Chadwick-Hoskins Company, Charlotte, N. C.

S. H. Lander, vice-president and assistant treasurer of the Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C., has assumed the additional positions of vice-president and assistant treasurer of the Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C.

E. C. Dwelle has resigned as vice-president and treasurer of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company, Charlotte, N. C., and the Martinsville (Va.) Cotton Mills, but will remain as a director of both corporations.

S. Frank Jones has been elected as purchasing agent for the Chadwick-Hoskins Company, the Martinsville Cotton Mills, the Gossett Mills and the Calhoun Mills. Mr. Jones will have his office at 1204 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. W. Davis has resigned his position as overseer of spinning at Jordan Mills, Inc., Columbus, Ga., to become connected with the Columbus Belting and Spool Works. Mr. Davis was also worked for Meritas Mills, Columbus, and Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

Dr. W. K. Gunter has been elected chancellor commander of the Limestone Lodge No. 74, Knights of Pythias, for the coming year. Dr. Gunter is president and treasurer of the Derry Damask Mills, Gaffney, S. C. He will be installed in January.

Phil Gossett has been elected as assistant to G. G. Cromer, vice-president and treasurer of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills and the Martinsville Cotton Mills and will be located at the mill office of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company.

H. B. Askew, Southern representative of the National Ring Traveler Company, with headquarters in Atlanta, has almost completely recovered from the effects of an automobile accident several weeks ago, and expects to resume his duties within the near future.

E. E. Swenson has succeeded Willis Shackelford as manager of the Richmond, Va., plant of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., rayon department. Mr. Swenson has been superintendent of the Buffalo, N. Y., plant of this company. Mr. Shackelford has been promoted to the acetate department as assistant manager.

G. G. Cromer, assistant treasurer of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company, Charlotte, N. C., and also in charge of manufacturing operations, has been promoted to the position of vice-president and assistant treasurer of both the Chadwick-Hoskins Company and also the Martinsville (Va.) Cotton Mills.

Miss Ruby McElhannon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McElhannon, of Durham, N. C., was married to Geo. C. Crenshaw at Hefflin, Ala., on Sunday, December 19, 1937. Mrs. Crenshaw was formerly connected with the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company as secretary to her father, J. W. McElhannon, who is secretary and treasurer of that company.

J. E. MacMahon, formerly assistant sales manager, has been appointed general sales manager of Graton & Knight Co., Worcester, Mass., to succeed C. O. Drayton, who recently resigned. Mr. MacMahon has had many years' experience with the company, including work in the factory, engineering department, and as a salesman in a Southern territory. In recent years he has been employed in an executive capacity in the sales promotion and advertising departments, as well as the sales department.

Gossett Mill Group Changes

Effective January 1, 1938, there were a number of changes in the organization of the Gossett group of mills.

E. C. Dwelle was succeeded by G. G. Cromer, assistant treasurer of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company, as vice-president and assistant treasurer of both the Chadwick-

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Hoskins Company and the Martinsville Cotton Mills, with Mr. Dwelle remaining as a director of both companies. Phil Gossett became assistant to Mr. Cromer.

J. W. Wood of Anderson, S. C., is placed in charge of manufacturing of all mills, with Newt G. Hardie transferred from Anderson, S. C., to the position of general superintendent of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills.

S. H. Lander, vice-president and assistant treasurer of the Gossett Mills, was given as additional duties similar positions with the Calhoun Mills, while J. D. Ramsey, secretary of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company, was also made assistant treasurer of that company.

S. Frank Jones was elected purchasing agent for all of the mills in the Gossett group, with his office in the Johnston Building in Charlotte.

Success Story

A textile weaver of our acquaintance retired recently and informed us that he had \$100,000 in the bank.

When asked for the secret of his success, he replied:

"I attribute my ability to retire with a \$100,000 bank balance, after thirty years of managing a textile weaving mill, to close application to duty, pursuing a policy of strict honesty, taking good times with the bad, always practicing rigorous rules of economy, and to the recent death of an uncle who left me \$99,990.50."—From the December, 1937, issue of *Rayon Organon*.

OBITUARY

L. W. THOMASON

Charlotte, N. C.—Lewis W. Thomason, 63, for 28 years Southern district manager of New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., died in a Baltimore, Md., hospital December 30th.

Mr. Thomason was one of the pioneer textile salesmen of the South, and had a host of friends throughout the Southern industry. He was a member of the Charlotte Rotary Club, several Masonic bodies and the Mystic Shrine, and an associate member of the Southern Textile Association.



L. W. Thomason

Surviving Mr. Thomason are his wife, the former Miss Ida Attaway, of South Carolina; one daughter, Miss Elizabeth Thomason, of Charlotte; three sons, Lewis W. Thomason, Jr., of Kannapolis, N. C.; Glenn A. Thomason, of Washington, D. C., and Falls L. Thomason, of Charlotte.

Also surviving are one sister, Mrs. Richard Harris, of Forest City, N. C., and four brothers, J. T. Thomason, of Tarboro, N. C.; Clarence B. Thomason, of

Charlotte; Knott T. Thomason, of Spartanburg, S. C., and John T. Thomason, of Knoxville, Tenn.

Further details concerning Mr. Thomason may be found on the editorial pages of this issue.

THIS REPORT



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Sodium Salt of the boro ester of sulfated cetyl alcohol
A POTENT DETERGENT

FOR RAYON
Throwing, scouring,
bleaching, degumming
Rayon hosiery

FOR WOOL
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fulling, rinsing

FOR SILK
Soaking, bleaching,
tin weighting, washing

MAPROFIX gives faster, cleaner, safer scouring and boiling-off. Prevents metallic and lime soap formations, completely cleanses fibres, increases life of boil-off liquors, is stable under all mill conditions of acidity, alkalinity and hardness of water. Made in several types for varying conditions.

WRITE, giving details of requirements, to get sample and data. Demonstration on request.

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Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J.

Specialists in Finishing Materials

Southern Repr., E. W. KLUMPH, Charlotte, N. C.

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CARECO ONE-PIECE FURNACE LINING
Reg. U.S. TRADE MARK Pat. Off.

For REPAIRING or LINING

A PLASTIC LINING USED IN PLACE OF FIRE BRICK

LONGER LASTING BOILER FURNACES

"Boiler furnaces lined with CARECO last two to four times longer than those lined with fire brick. Write for quotation."

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Hartsville, S. C.



BALING PRESS

Motor Drive, Silent Chain, Center of Screw.
Push Button Control—Reversing Switch with limit stops up and down.
Self contained. Set anywhere you can run a wire.
Our Catalogue sent on request will tell you more about them.

Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
328 West Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Mill News Items

CHESTER, S. C.—D. Earle Colvin, Chester County auditor, makes known the assessment and equalization of cotton mills and other textile industries by the South Carolina Tax Commission for 1937 in Chester County total \$2,559,511. Individual assessments are as follows: Springs Cotton Mills (Gayle plant) at Chester, \$404,800; Springs Cotton Mills (Eureka plant) at Chester, \$556,600; Springs Cotton Mills (Springstein plant) at Chester, \$155,286; Monarch Mills (Lockhart plant) property in Chester County, \$2,825; Manetta Mills at Lando, \$140,000, and Republic Cotton Mills at Great Falls, \$1,300,000.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Brandon Corporation of Greenville is completing a house painting and repairing program in its five mill villages costing approximately \$80,000, officials said.

All homes in villages at Brandon, Poinsett, Renfrew, Brandon duck plant and Woodruff were painted inside with colors selected by the employees themselves. The program affected between 950 and 1,000 homes in the five plants. Necessary repairs were made.

The interiors of the mill buildings also were painted, and machinery changes have been made.

The company recently completed installation of sewage facilities at all homes in the Brandon village, co-operating in the county health department's program to provide such facilities for all county homes where mains are available.

Officials of the company, which employs approximately 2,200 at full time operations, said the housing program was designed to improve living quarters of the workers.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Elmer Ward, president of the Goodall Company, Palm Beach clothing manufacturers, while in Knoxville for a Christmas party of the company's 1,100 workers here, promised Knoxville one of the most modern clothing manufacturing plants in the United States.

It will be the new Woodall Company plant, to be erected on a six-acre site in South Knoxville acquired by the company several years ago.

Mr. Ward tentatively set the company's fiscal year 1938-1939, beginning next July, to start construction of the new plant. He said it will take nearly two years to build and equip. The first unit will cost about \$250,000. It probably will be of steel and brick, although concrete may be substituted for brick.

The expansion program is expected to take care of good business anticipated in 1938-1939.

The Federal undistributed profits tax has delayed building of the plant for a year at least, Mr. Ward said.

Mr. Ward said the lease extension on the Brookside Mills building begins next September.

"We must wait now to see if we have a successful year in 1938-1938, ending next July 1st, and to see if the Federal tax law is repealed. If these two things happen we have it definitely in mind to begin the new plant."

Jackson Lumber Co. Enters Treated Lumber Field

Constantly developing wider uses and distribution of forest products to which its timber is adapted, the Jackson Lumber Company of Lockhart, Ala., has entered the treated lumber fields with "Creosoted" and "Wolmanized" poles, piling timbers and construction lumber. Four treating plants are being operated and are located at Gainesville, Fla., Macon, Ga., Elizabethport, N. J., and Franklin, Va.

Coincident with this expansion of facilities and service, the company's sales office at Lockhart, Ala., was augmented with regional offices at 420 Lexington Ave., New York City; Graham Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla., Gainesville, Fla., and Macon, Ga.

The Jackson Lumber Company, a unit of Crossett Watzek Gates Industries, Chicago, began operations at Lockhart in 1904. The ensuing years have brought this company not only wide recognition as a producer of high quality yellow pine lumber, including kiln-dried finish and mouldings, and soda-dipped and air-dried dimension, boards and roofers, but also have established Jackson as "flooring specialists." For, the Jackson Lumber Company pioneered in the development of end-matched flooring and, in this connection, originated "cottage" and "bungalow" grades which, under the "Lockhart" brand, are playing an important part in specifications for low-cost company houses . . . a notable instance being in the textile fields.

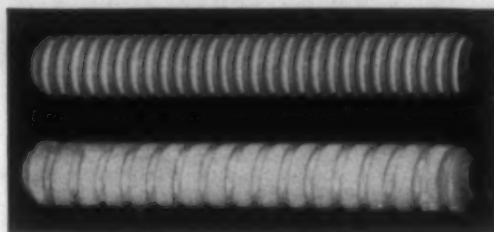
Preceding its entry into the "treated" markets, Jackson had firmly established itself as a major producer of untreated poles and piling. Sold under the trade-marked name, "Dixie," and produced from dense long leaf yellow pine, Jackson's poles and pilings are highly favored where strength, straightness, natural preservative qualities and ease of penetration under vacuum-pressure treatment are essential.

In announcing the Jackson Lumber Company's entry into the treated lumber fields, the management said:

"A continuous supply of first quality yellow pine timber was an important factor in our decision to make this expansion. During the 34 years we have been operating, our long leaf yellow pine has enabled us to build the kind of a reputation we like and mean to maintain. To this end we began, early in the game, to cultivate and harvest our forest land under a reforestation program which now has reached sustained yield proportions. Also, we are controlling, to a marked degree, the quality of our timber. For example:

"In Alabama, alone, we have 80,000 acres of forest land, well protected from fire. Of this acreage, 85 per cent is reseeded with trees averaging 25-30 feet in height. By scientific thinning and harvesting through the various growing cycles, the diameter growth of the trees are kept under control and this, in turn, controls the strength qualities.

"With this sustainer yield and quality control, and with our plants and sales offices strategically located, our new line of "Creosoted" and "Wolmanized" products will conform in every way to the established Jackson standards of quality and service."



Announcement

We are pleased to announce the appointment of

V. B. SPLAWN

107 Lindsay St., Burlington, N. C.

As Southern Representative for Our Line of

TEMPLE ROLLS

And Textile Wood Products



ALFRED LAGASSE

1079 Dwelly Street



Fall River, Mass.



250

SQUARE FEET PER POUND!

That's the mill scrubbing ability of

Mi-CLEANER

Cost? Hardly worth mentioning—less than a nickel. But that's not the point—it's preserving your floors, making them safe and helping their appearance that counts. The information is yours for the asking.

The Denison Manufacturing Company

Asheville, N. C.



ESTABLISHED 1915

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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B. Ellis Royal - - - - Associate Editor

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Outlook

THE opening days of 1938 have been marked by two factors:

- (1) Renewed fear of the Administration at Washington based largely upon two vicious attacks upon business and industry by members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet.
- (2) Uniform predictions of a renewal of recovery by practically all of those who make a business of forecasting trends.

A summary of the forecasts of Roger Babson is printed upon the opposite page. Another service gives the following as their reason for predicting that there will be an early end to the bear market:

- (1) The rising half of the economic cycle appears yet to be completed, and a long depression in business, and the market, is thus unlikely.
- (2) The speed of the business decline indicates that the readjustments necessary for recovery are rapidly progressing.
- (3) Likewise, the speed of the market decline indicates an early discounting by stock prices of unfavorable factors.
- (4) The market's habit of swinging further than is actually necessary to reflect conditions (unfavorable factors are thus probably being overdiscounted) and its tendency to anticipate business trends,

point to market recovery earlier and wider than that in business.

- (5) Since it is a practical necessity, the Administration (despite occasional apparent back-sliding) can in general be expected to endeavor to aid recovery, both by material measures and by assurances that it is not hostile to business. In Congress, the desire of a majority to aid recovery appears quite definite.

Still another forecasting service says:

Our constructive optimism for 1938 is rooted in the premise that the present recession is no more than an intermediary reaction in a rising cycle.

To all of the above we might agree if it were not for the well known fact that Corcoran and Cohen are sitting behind the scenes in Washington pulling the wires and drawing many of the bills which are sent to Congress by the Administration.

We regard Corcoran and Cohen as apostles of a communistic form of government and enemies of legitimate business.

We fail to see how business men can have implicit faith in the future when two such men as Corcoran and Cohen play such a big part in shaping the laws under which they must operate.

Home Looks Good To Him

WRITING from New York City to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, of the Bibb Manufacturing Company at Porterdale, Ga., U. F. Taylor, a former employee of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, made some very interesting observations. The letter was not written for publication, but as it appeared in the *Bibb Recorder*, we take the liberty of quoting the following extracts:

Since I left you I have traveled over 25 States—overhauling machinery—most cards. Have just arrived here in this great city from Boston, where I have been working. I have worked in all of the New England States where there are mills—and am on my way now to a job in New Jersey.

You folks down there cannot realize how well you are getting along. These folks up here in every textile State are gradually starving. They look like a flock of ghosts in the graveyard. They lived in bunks like rats—and the mills are mostly stopped or running half time. There are no friends up here, no charities to turn to, no church work or religion of any kind—no place to get credit when one's money is gone. It is the most terrible existence that could be imagined.

You often hear some union organizer down there tell folks how well the folks are getting along in the North. Well, I hope I run up on one of those birds when I come South again. I will give him a ringside seat picture of how they get along. Wages are low. Everything is high up here except wages—and the outlook for the future is no better.

The unions have come in with a lot of their usual "bull" and have appealed to the ignorance of the mill

people and bled them down to their last dollar, and then as usual deserted them—and the unions have been to a large extent responsible for the tragic wreckage and unemployment of those poor souls and so the organizers move on South, seeking more suckers.

Wherever I go I can't help but wish I was back there and had my old corner room back. These folks up here don't know how to cook—no grease or salt in anything. It's a mess. Although I make very good money when I work—I don't like it—too much moving from place to place—too much confusion and noise and friction. I think that if I could ever get a job back there I would come back and make it my home—even if I made much less in wages.

Tell Hershell that if at any time he can learn of an opening in the card room—no matter what it is just to write or wire and I will be there just as fast as a train can bring me—and I will stay, too, when I get there.

L. W. Thomason

NEWs of the death of Lewis W. Thomason, Southern manager for the N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., was received by the editor of this publication with especially keen sorrow because of a close personal friendship which had existed for 38 years.

In 1899 our editor as secretary and treasurer of the old Ada Cotton Mills in Charlotte purchased four cards and was impressed with the interest which the young erector took in doing a good job.

When at a later date he purchased four additional cards from the Whittin Machine Works, the purchase was conditioned upon their employing the same man to erect them and they found and employed L. W. Thomason, and he remained in their service for a number of years.

It was while erecting and clothing cards that he began to handle the products of the N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. as a side line, but he did such a good job that it later became his life work.

"Lewie" Thomason was an exceptionally quiet and soft speaking man, but he was undoubtedly one of the finest salesmen that the textile industry of the South has seen.

A great factor in his success was the implicit faith which the mill men, especially the superintendents and overseers, had in his honesty and integrity.

We can say of him, as we could say of few other men, that we never heard anyone, even a competitor, accuse him of doing anything underhand or unfair.

We have lost a valued friend and the textile industry of the South has lost a quiet but forceful and popular figure.

Babson's Business Outlook for 1938

Business: Big Gain Over Current Levels.

Trend: Strong Uptrend; Average Below 1937.

Congress: Will Give Business Needed Relief.

Prices: 5% Gain Over Present Level at Wholesale.

Farms: Income Down; Profits Slightly Lower.

Labor: Few Wage Changes; More Jobs in Fall.

Strikes: Big Drop in Strikes Feature of Year.

Retail Trade: Sales Below 1937; Price Tags Lower.

Living Costs: Clothing, Food to Lead Minor Decline.

Building: Good Pickup to Begin by Midyear.

Real Estate: Values, Activity to Improve; Rents Firm.

Stocks: Strong as Business Picks Up.

Bonds: Substantial Advance in Medium Grades.

Foreign: Trade to Slow Down; No European War.

Summary: 1938 to See Resumption of Recovery.

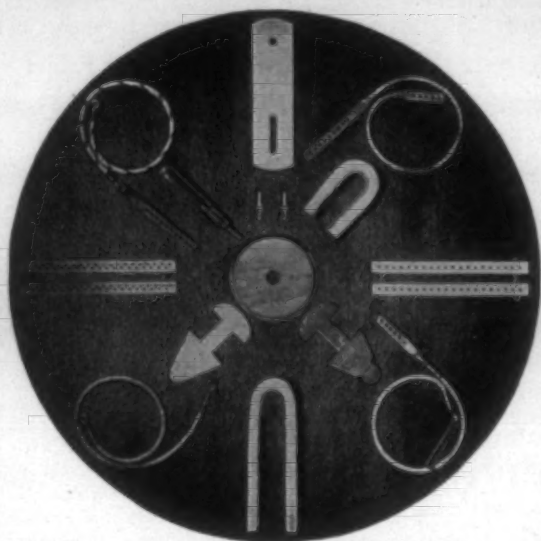
Vacant Buildings

Some of these abandoned cotton mill buildings around over the county, and some that should be abandoned, ought to be converted into finishing plants, hosiery mills, label factories, etc. Look at those we have. They are doing better than many of the cotton mills. Some 12 or 15 hosiery mills have been started in Hickory during the past year or two. Look at Burlington, Asheboro, High Point, with Hickory, four of the fastest growing and most progressive towns in North Carolina. Diversification of manufacturing is what did it. They did not pull all their eggs into one basket, as we have done in Gaston County. —*Gastonia Gazette*.

Mill Boys Can Take It

Eastern college coaches and players say the elimination of the center jump in basketball has made the game too fast, and players are "whipped down." . . . Coaches and players of Greenville textile teams beg to differ with the "softies" in the East. "We are strong and fast enough to take it down here," they say, or words to that effect.—Scoops Lattimer in *Greenville* (S. C.) *News*.

Rice Dobby Chain Co.



Millbury, Massachusetts

Mill News Items

THOMASTON, GA.—A total of \$46,834 in dividends has been paid to stockholders of the Thomaston Cotton Mills.

ATLANTA, GA.—Fulton Bag & Cotton Mill has awarded contract to A. K. Adams Company for alterations and improvements in portion of plant.

MARION, N. C.—A large lot near the fair grounds has been purchased as the site of a probable future location for the Blue Ridge Hosiery Mill.

COLUMBUS, GA.—The Columbus Manufacturing Company announces net profit of \$304,885 before deductions for income tax for year ended August 31, 1937, compared with \$57,663 before charges for 1936.

JAMESTOWN, N. C.—The Oakdale Cotton Mills have installed 10 Whitin large package twistors, and is changing all intermediates over to long draft slubbing.

ROANOKE, VA.—The local unit of the American Viscose Corporation was closed for four days during the Christmas holiday season and during that time major repairs in the mill were completed.

WARRENTON, N. C.—Peck Manufacturing Company has installed two shower rooms for the employees. One is for men and one for women. Each room is equipped with two hot water showers.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—P. H. Hanes Knitting Company has installed a completely modern lighting system in Plants Nos. 3 and 4. This company has also constructed a new winding room approximately 43 by 160 feet in size.

CONCORD, N. C.—Brown Manufacturing Company has made several improvements in their plant and mill village recently. The plant has been completely repainted inside and a new automatic water cooling system installed. In addition to the plant improvements the entire mill village houses have been repainted.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—A dividend of 50 cents on its common stock, amounting to \$41,250, was paid by the Dixie Mercerizing Company. This brings the firm's dividend payments for 1937 to \$198,000, it was reported.

Total dividends for the year were said to have been composed of approximately \$185,600 on common and about \$12,400 on preferred stock.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—More than 1,000 employees of the Merrimack Mill have been notified that the suspension of the plant, which began more than two weeks ago, would be indefinite. A bulletin to this effect was signed by Joseph J. Bradley, general manager. Date for resumption of operations had previously been set for January 3rd.

Mill officials declared it inexpedient to start the plant going again until demand for its product improved.



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Humidifier Systems

Better

Parks-Cramer Company
FITCHBURG, MASS. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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Since the beginning of our organization in 1919, we have traded actively in Southern Cotton Mill stocks

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Charlotte

New York Chicago Richmond Raleigh Columbia

Mill News Items

MARSHALL, N. C.—The Marshall Mill & Power Co. is getting well into operations at the old Capitola Manufacturing Company building. About \$70,000 has been spent in getting the plant in good condition and eighty workers will be on the payroll. Eight thousand pounds of cotton cloth are being manufactured each week.

Marshall Mill & Power Co., which was recently organized, has the following officers: Craig L. Rudisill, president; A. W. Whitehurst, secretary; E. R. Tweed, Sr., treasurer, and A. Hurley, superintendent.

GORDONSVILLE, VA.—Plans for opening a rayon fabric plant here, financed on a plan similar to the Virginia Rayon plant at Orange, Va., have practically been completed, according to S. M. Nottingham and Maj. John Graves, legal representatives of the promoters, whose names have not yet been disclosed.

The plant will employ from 150 to 200 persons, and the building, of glass brick construction, will be 130x130 feet and cost approximately \$60,000.

A holding company of local residents is being organized to secure pledges of \$30,000 as the community's part of the contract.

LAFAYETTE, GA.—Linwood, mill village adjoining Lafayette, has been remodeled by the Exposition Cotton Mills of Atlanta, which recently purchased the mill and village from the Consolidated Textile Corporation, owners and operators of the Linwood Mill for a number of years.

The mill, which manufactures broadcloth, has been closed for about two and a half years, and a large part of the population has moved to other places. However, a number of families remained, as the rent in the mill village was free.

Practically all of the houses have been remodeled and the village now presents a neat appearance with rows of white painted cottages.

No announcement has been made as to when the mill will reopen.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Semi-annual dividends ranging from 3 to 5 per cent were ordered for five of the chain of cotton mills operated by the Lineberger interests of Belmont, according to A. C. Lineberger, president.

Directors of the Acme Spinning Company ordered an annual dividend of 10 or 12 per cent, said Mr. Lineberger.

Payments ordered for the half year by units of this group were as follows: Crescent Spinning Co., 4 per cent; Perfection Spinning Co., 3 per cent; Eagle Yarn Mill, 5 per cent; Linford Mills, 3 per cent; Rowan Cotton Mill, 3 per cent.

These disbursements to stockholders will amount to a sum unofficially estimated at more than \$200,000.

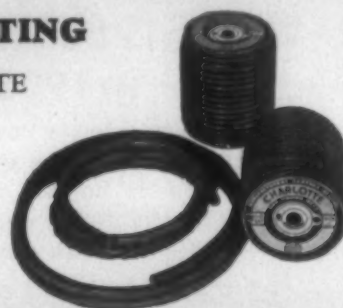
Mr. Lineberger said directors of other units of this chain will hold meetings soon.

Commenting briefly on operation conditions at his mills, Mr. Lineberger said, "We are making a lot of yarn on orders," but he did not attempt to forecast the trend over ensuing months.

ROUND BELTING

by CHARLOTTE

**Higher
Tensile
Strength**



KROMOTAN ROUND, CHARLOTTE ROUND,
PATENT SOLID ROUND, TWISTED ROUND

Made in a variety of sizes to fulfill every textile need. The scientific tanning of choice center hides is your assurance Charlotte Round Belting will deliver greater power efficiency and for a longer period.



CHARLOTTE LEATHER
BELTING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Charlotte Belt Dressing lengthens the USEFUL life of belts.

Take The Guess Work Out of
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"PRECISION" BOBBINS
Uniform in Quality—Size—Finish
Truly a Better Bobbin—Let Us PROVE It!

Southern Representative

D. C. RAGAN, High Point, N. C.

**NEW ENGLAND BOBBIN &
SHUTTLE CO.**
Nashua, N. H.

WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger
Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the
SPINNING RING. The greatest
improvement entering the spinning
room since the advent of the HIGH
SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

11 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Reg. U. S. P. O.



WHERE IS BUSINESS GOING in 1938?

Where will it leave you next December? A clear picture of what to look for—definite concise interpretations of economic trends and prospects—is in the annual

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Jennings To Retire As Mill President

Lumberton, N. C.—H. B. Jennings, president of the Mansfield Mills, Inc., of East Lumberton, and the Jennings Cotton Mill, Inc., of North Lumberton, will retire from both positions January 19th.

His resignation as head of the largest industrial organization in Robeson County has been handed to the executive committees of the mills, to become effective at the annual stockholders' meetings on that date.

Mr. Jennings has been president of the Jennings Mill since it was erected in 1910 and president of the Mansfield Mills since 1924, when the new million-dollar corporation was formed in a merger of the Lumberton and Dresden Mills, upon death of the original president, R. D. Caldwell.

For more than a year Mr. Jennings has been president of the Ada McLean Mill, Inc., at West Lumberton. This mill resumed operations in December a year ago under new management after going into receivership as the National Mill and remaining idle for several months. The McLean Mill has suspended operation temporarily, and Mr. Jennings did not indicate whether he would resign from its presidency.

Stuart W. Cramer May Aid His Party

Charlotte, N. C.—Stuart W. Cramer, Sr., prominent textile manufacturer of Charlotte and Cramerton, has been requested to serve on the policy committee of the National Republican party. This information was announced by Charles A. Jonas, of Lincolnton.

Mr. Cramer said that he is considering the matter, but is not ready to make known his decision. He said that he wishes to find out more about the program of the committee.

National Republican leaders met in St. Louis about 10 days ago and selected more than 100 prominent Republicans to serve on the policy committee. J. Sam White, manufacturer of Mebane, N. C., was chosen as a member.

In general terms, it is understood, the policy committee's duty will be to revamp the Republicans' organization to meet the changes in the nation's economic and social life—in other words to liberalize the party along constructive lines.

Mr. Jonas said he is hopeful that Mr. Cramer will accept the appointment. Mr. Cramer has been an outstanding leader in North Carolina for years. His influence in party parleys is recognized as powerful.

Little Boy: "Poppa, does the Chaplain pray for the Senators?"

Poppa: "No, son, he looks at the Senators and prays for the country."

* * *

As a colored doorman ran down to open the limousine door, he tripped and rolled down the last four steps.

"For heaven's sakes be careful," cried the club manager. "They'll think you're a member."

* * *

The silver-plated bath sponge goes to the youngster who defined a mugwump as a bird that sits on a fence with its mug on one side and its wump on the other.

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Saco-Lowell Shops Files Property Transfer Papers

Biddeford, Me.—The Saco-Lowell Shops, making textile machinery, has filed papers with the register of deeds at Alfred, in a 2 million dollar transaction in the reorganization of the company.

Stock and real estate involved is located in Biddeford, Newton, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C., the property being rented by the Saco-Lowell Company of Massachusetts to the Saco-Lowell Company of Maine. The papers carried \$2,000 in revenue stamps.

8 Japanese Textile Plants in Tsingtao Reported Destroyed

Shanghai. — Chinese forces have been deliberately destroying millions of dollars in Japanese property in the industrial city of Tsingtao in Shantung Province. A dispatch of the Domei (Japanese) News Agency from Tsingtao said that fire already had consumed the mills of eight large Japanese textile companies which normally employ 23,000 persons. The largest was the Kung Dah Mill with 2,114 looms and 6,743 workers.

Fourteen rapid detonations were reported to have shaken the city. Large fires, fanned by a high wind, broke out immediately, threatening Japanese investments estimated to be worth a little under 100 million dollars.

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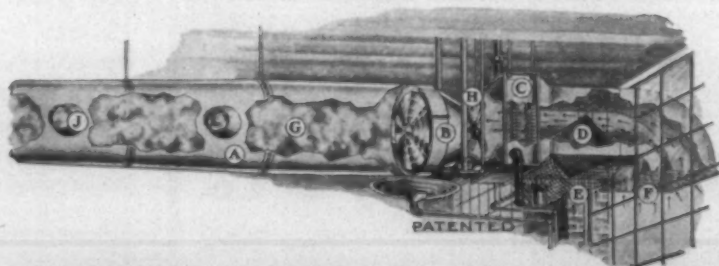
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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Holiday influences and inventory checking retarded trading in cotton goods markets this week, though prices held firm throughout.

Industrial cotton fabrics were slow and prices easier following announcement of plans to curtail automobile production over the next few months.

Combed goods were quiet during the week and sales were confined to occasional fill-in lots. Sentiment was much more cheerful than it has been as a result of the heavy sales booked earlier in the month. Most of the stock accumulations in mill hands have been fairly well liquidated and most of the weak spots in the market have been eliminated. Inquiry for broadcloths, combed lawns, pongees and voiles showed signs of expanding as the week ended. It is possible that flurries of activity will develop in the next few weeks that will carry sales well above reduced production and enable mills to name better prices on their offerings. At the present time, there is not a mill in the industry can show a profit on current sales. In fact, losses on a number of cloths average more than 1c a yard.

Finished cotton continued in fair volume. Percales moved in good volume at slightly higher prices. Sheets, pillow cases and house furnishings were a trifle more active. Wash goods were sampled freely. Orders for colored cotton goods were small but numerous.

Interesting developments are expected in fancy cotton goods in the next few weeks. Buyers are running short of these goods and run the risk of being without them when the garment trade enters the market for its spring requirements. As a consequence, sales have been gradually increasing and the price basis strengthening.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s | 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ |
| Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s | 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s | 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ |
| Tickings, 8-ounce | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Denims, 28-in. | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Brown sheetings, standard | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s | 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ |
| Brown sheetings, 3-yard | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Staple gingham | 10 |

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Cotton yarns were very inactive the closing days of the old year. While mills prepared inventories suppliers appraised prospects and the outlook was not too bad. Sales of cotton yarns during the week were in much less volume than a year ago, but a substantial comeback in January is regarded as probable as such business could be placed at surprisingly low prices at the commencement of the buying. Current quoted rates on all counts of carded and combed yarns are unprofitable to the spinners and already yarns for early delivery are quoted at higher rates. That consumers have any sizeable supplies is not credited. Yarn consumers' inventories owing to absence of any normal volume of yarn business over many weeks are likely to pan out below normal.

Substantial price checking came into the market from a varied number of consuming quarters. These were spotted as representing a desire to get prices for inventory purposes. It makes evident that stock-taking is proceeding and offers the prospect that a week or two will be required to turn out financial reports and obtain officers' and bankers' recommendations on the placing of yarn orders. As a result a number are not prepared for any hurried covering movement after the turn of the year.

Business was not lacking, but it lacked breadth, a number of orders within the week calling for up to 100,000 pounds. There were other ones that went through for quantities as little as 5,000 pounds and less. Usually the desire was to see yarn bought shipped out at the first of the new month. Other contract arrangements were for through January and some few went into February and March. For several days yarn users have tried to figure out whether they should cover through a three months' period or no more than through January.

Southern Single Skeins

| | |
|-----|-----|
| 8s | 17½ |
| 10s | 18 |
| 12s | 18½ |
| 14s | 19 |
| 20s | 20 |
| 26s | 22½ |
| 30s | 24½ |
| 36s | 27½ |
| 40s | 29½ |

Southern Single Warps

| | |
|-----|-----|
| 10s | 18 |
| 12s | 18½ |
| 14s | 19 |
| 16s | 19½ |
| 20s | 20 |
| 26s | 22½ |
| 30s | 24½ |
| 40s | 29½ |

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

| | |
|-----|-----|
| 8s | 18 |
| 10s | 18½ |
| 12s | 19 |
| 16s | 20 |
| 20s | 21 |
| 24s | 22½ |
| 26s | 24 |
| 30s | 25½ |
| 36s | 29 |
| 40s | 30 |

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

| | |
|-----|-----|
| 8s | 18 |
| 10s | 18½ |
| 12s | 19 |
| 14s | 19½ |
| 16s | 20 |
| 20s | 21 |
| 24s | 22½ |
| 26s | 24 |
| 30s | 25 |
| 40s | 30 |

Two-Ply Plush Grade

| | |
|-----|-----|
| 12s | 19½ |
| 16s | 21 |
| 30s | 21½ |
| 40s | 26½ |

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply

| | |
|-----|-----|
| 8s | 18½ |
| 10s | 19 |
| 12s | 19½ |
| 14s | 20 |
| 16s | 20½ |
| 20s | 21½ |

Carpet Yarns

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Tinged, 5 lb., 8s, 3 and 4-ply | 16 |
| Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply | 18 |
| White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply | 17½ |

Part Waste Insulated Yarns

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 8s, 1-ply | 14½ |
| 8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply | 15 |
| 10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply | 15½ |
| 12s, 2-ply | 16 |
| 20s, 2-ply | 19½ |
| 16s, 2-ply | 18 |
| 30s, 2-ply | 24 |

Southern Frame Cones

| | |
|-----|-----|
| 8s | 17 |
| 10s | 17½ |
| 12s | 18 |
| 14s | 18½ |
| 16s | 19 |
| 20s | 20 |
| 22s | 21 |
| 24s | 22 |
| 26s | 23 |
| 28s | 24 |
| 30s | 25 |

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Hercules Declares Preferred Dividend

Wilmington, Del.—The board of directors of Hercules Powder Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock. The dividend is payable on February 15th to stockholders of record February 4th.

French Find Lanital Cheaper Than Wool

In connection with the plans for the production of "Lanital" in France, with which considerable progress has been made, it is emphasized that the cost of production is appreciably less than that of raw wool. The casein producers in the Charente district are said to view the project with skepticism; they consider that "Lanital" production on a large scale will not be possible, owing to lack of casein for the purpose, the more so if the price of cheese continues to rise.

Plan To Use Soy Beans For Artificial Wool

Reports from Japan state that the Showa Industry Company, one of the subsidiary corporations of the Mori concern, will shortly embark on the manufacture of artificial silk-wool mixed yarns from Manchou soy beans for the first time in this country, according to information available here.

Viewed from the standpoints of restriction over imports of raw wool from abroad and of Japan's close economic co-operation with Manchoukuo, the War, Navy, Finance and Commerce and Industry Ministries are supporting this enterprise.

Due attention should be paid to the fact that prices of the artificial silk-wool mixed yarns will be extremely low. The mixed yarns will be prices at 0.40 yen per pound, which compares with 3 yen of woolen yarns.

It is understood that the output of artificial silk-wool mixed yarns will be 5 metric tons a day.

New Japan Pulp Mill

A mill with an initial capacity of 15,000 tons of rayon pulp is to be erected at Kaiyuan by the Manchuria Beanstalk Pulp Company and to be ready for operation at the end of 1938, according to local reports forwarded by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

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Picker Injuries Are Textile's Worst

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yond the frame of the machine and running at a high rate of speed, a hazard which has caused many serious and fatal accidents. The guard over one of these shafts had been removed while repairs were being made. When the picker was started up to try it out the operator was standing at the side of the machine. The shaft caught his loose jacket and whirled him around. He was killed before they could stop the machine.

A metal sleeve, preferably one securely fastened to the frame of the machine, should cover any projecting shaft end. If this is impossible there should be one which normally revolves with the shaft end but which will stop if anyone comes in contact with it.

The pickers which are the worst offenders are waste pickers, rag pickers, mixing pickers, and various other nondescript types found in cotton and woolen plants. Many of these machines are home-made affairs which have been designed to do some special type of work. In most cases they have exposed gears and other dangerous moving parts, as well as poorly designed and unguarded feeding devices. Safety has been sacrificed in an unsound effort at economy.

Fire is a hazard which the picker room shares with other departments of the textile mill. A quick flame of burning cotton is apt to cause panic and employees should be trained in what to do when a fire occurs. They should be taught to avoid increasing the normal fire hazards of the industry. Five men were severely burned because a bale of cotton had been left blocking a doorway. When fire broke out some of the men tried to remove the bale, others tried to get out the other exit. All were unnecessarily burned.

Employees should never be allowed to wear long sleeves, string neckties or any loose clothing that could be caught in moving mechanisms. Shoes should have solid soles. Worn spots in picker room floors are very often patched with sheet metal. Turned-up sharp edges easily cut through oil soaked shoes if soles are thin.

In intelligent supervision lies the most effective means of reducing picker room accidents. Workers should be carefully selected and trained, and they should be cautioned against every hazard. Then they should be watched, and if they are careless about exercising due caution they should be disciplined. Only by severe methods can the accident rate in picker rooms be reduced to that of the rest of the mill.

"Did you hear about the girl who went to a fancy-dress ball in a suit of armor?"

"No, what happened to her?"

"Nothing."

* * *

A golfer was driving off about a foot in front of the teeing mark. The club secretary happened to come along.

"Here!" he cried indignantly. "You can't do that!" You're disqualified."

"What for?" demanded the player.

"You're driving off in front of the mark."

The player looked at him with pity.

"Away with you!" he said tersely. "I'm playing my third stroke!"

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Est. 1904

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Receivers Appointed for Norwood Mfg. Co.

Concord, N. C.—Under terms of a suit brought against the Norwood Manufacturing Company and the executors of the estate of D. B. Coltrane by Charles A. Cannon, receivers were recently appointed by Judge Frank A. Armstrong for the manufacturing plant situated at Norwood, it was learned. Parties to the suit explained that the court action was taken as a means of protecting the mill property and persons who own stock in the firm. The Cannon suit was for collection of \$15,200 in notes held by the plaintiff against the Norwood company and the estate of D. B. Coltrane. L. D. Coltrane and R. E. Jones, both of Concord, are receivers of the property under the court order.

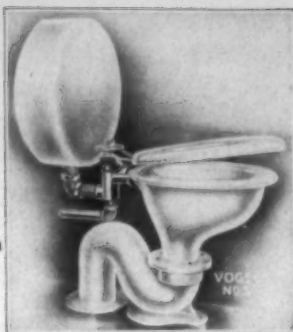
A statement issued by parties in the suit says:

"In a suit brought by C. A. Cannon vs. Norwood Manufacturing Company and the executor of the estate of D. B. Coltrane, a receiver was appointed for the Norwood Manufacturing Company by Judge Frank Armstrong. L. D. Coltrane is vice-president of the Norwood Manufacturing Company and also executor of the will of D. B. Coltrane, deceased. A receiver was asked for so that the debts of the Norwood Manufacturing Company could be liquidated in an orderly manner. It is said that if this is done, the corporation is amply solvent, but if all the creditors should bring suit and the property sold at a sacrifice there would be danger of insolvency.

"The estates of J. Shakespeare Harris and D. B. Coltrane are large shareholders in the corporation and also creditors of the corporation. In order to settle these two estates in an orderly manner, it is for the best interests of the creditors and stockholders of the Norwood Manufacturing Company that a receiver should be appointed, so that the corporation may be operated until the debts are liquidated.

"L. D. Coltrane and Robert E. Jones, of Concord, were appointed receivers and executed bond in the sum of \$25,000 for the faithful performance of their duties as such receivers."

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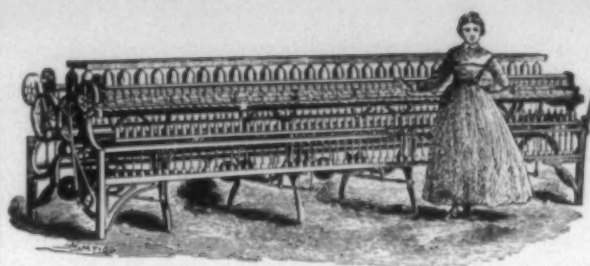


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